


WOLF PACK WARRIOR



EXERCISE EDITION

DEFEND THE BASE ... *HOOAH!*
Vol. 21, No. 3

ACCEPT FOLLOW-ON FORCES ... *BRING IT!*
8th Fighter Wing, Kunsan Air Base, Republic of Korea

TAKE THE FIGHT NORTH ... *WOLF PACK!*
January 20, 2006

NEWS BRIEFS

A-Town/Kunsan City off limits

By order of the Wolf, a base-wide exercise pause begins at 5 p.m. today until 5 p.m. Sunday. A-Town and Kunsan City are off limits starting at 1 a.m. Sunday. These hours apply to all off-base establishments. Wolf Pack members are also reminded that consumption of alcohol is prohibited during General Order number one.

People are restricted to base beginning at 5 p.m. Sunday. The only exception to the restriction is the Wolf Pack Wheels for PCS, TDY or approved leave personnel only.

Medical channel launched

The 8th Medical Group recently launched a 24-hour medical program airing on Channel 33. The program aims to educate customers on the 8th MDG's operating hours, services, general health tips and frequently used contact numbers.

2005 taxes

Active duty People can access and print their W-2 tax statements at the myPay Web site no earlier than Saturday.

Legal hours

The legal office's new service hours for standard assistance are Mondays and Wednesdays from 9 to 11 a.m.; Tuesdays from 2 to 4 p.m. Wills are Thursdays from 9 to 11 a.m. and 2 to 4 p.m. Notary services, powers of attorney and form 1840 R drop offs are Mondays to Fridays from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m. Everything but notary services and powers of attorney require an appointment.

Trafficking survey

The Department of Defense recently launched a survey for U.S. servicemembers related to human trafficking. Information collected is used to evaluate human trafficking awareness and possible involvement. To access the survey, go to <http://www.dodig.mil/tip%20survey/survey.htm>.



Photo by Airman 1st Class Stephen Collier

WORKING SIDE BY SIDE

Senior Airman Shannon Sullivan, 8th Security Forces Squadron Town Patrol member, reviews police reports with Korean National Police Sergeants YI, Ku Hui (center) and YI, Kwon Tae. The 8th SFS, together with their KNP counterparts, now conduct patrols of downtown Kunsan City. For more on the patrols and how they affect Kunsan, see page 3.

Kunsan competes for IEA dollars

Wolf Pack goes head-to-head with Cannon, Ramstein

By Airman 1st Class
Stephen Collier
Wolf Pack public affairs

Kunsan Air Base was named one of three finalists for the 2006 Air Force Installation Excellence Award. The award recognizes a base with \$1 million for its innovative ways of bringing quality of life to Airmen.

The Wolf Pack is competing against Cannon AFB, N.M., and Ramstein AB, Germany, for the award.

Winning the IEA would add an additional \$500,000 to the \$500,000 the base has already earned.

Members of the Air Force IEA inspection team are scheduled to arrive Jan. 29 at Kunsan to see how the Wolf Pack's mission is unique and unlike any other Air Force base, said Col. Linda "Falcon" Urrutia-Varhall, 8th Mission Support Group commander.

"We have the most energetic,

hardworking and motivated Airmen in the Air Force," she said. "The Wolf Pack has a long legacy of excellence and I am confident that the inspectors will leave here knowing why we are the best base on the peninsula, in Pacific Air Forces and in the Air Force ... HOOAH!"

The inspection team, made up of five senior-ranking officers from across the Air Force, will get to see what the Wolf Pack has to offer by visiting each section of each unit. The section then briefs the inspection team on their contributions to the Wolf Pack throughout fiscal year 2005 and best practices used by the base.

The inspection team comes at a busy time for the Wolf Pack to include the first PENCERE of 2006 kicking off today and April's unit compliance inspection.

Col. Chris "Wolf 2" Chambliss, 8th

Fighter Wing vice commander, said the IEA inspection is an opportunity to prepare for the future.


"The IEA team will come in and take a wide view of the different programs on base. Soon after, the UCI team will do the same thing. The squadrons down to the offices that have themselves in order for the IEA will be ahead of the game when it comes time to do the exact same thing for the UCI."

Col. Brian "Wolf" Bishop, 8th Fighter Wing commander, reiterated his optimism for winning the IEA.

"Every time the Wolf Pack is put to the test, we really, really shine," the Wolf said. "We come together as a team like no other. That's what this award demonstrates; just how well we pull together."


The Wolf Pack beat out Aviano AB, Italy, and Malmstrom AFB, Mont., to take best Air Force installation in 2000.

In this week's issue ...




PACAF prepares for the future

See Page 2



Helpful tips and information for exercise readiness

See Pages 4-11









Services squadron facilities close for exercise

See Page 11

Wolf Weather

6-day Forecast

Saturday  Hi/Low 36/17 Showers	Sunday  Hi/Low 33/15 Partly Cloudy	Monday  Hi/Low 31/15 Mostly Sunny
Tuesday  Hi/Low 33/19 Sunny	Wednesday  Hi/Low 38/22 Mostly Sunny	Thursday  Hi/Low 39/23 Mostly Cloudy

A new year of priorities: PACAF prepares

By Gen. Paul Hester
Pacific Air Forces commander

Traditionally, a new year is a time to take stock of ourselves and make resolutions to change – to improve what we do and how we do it, to assess our priorities and to make adjustments to ensure we're on the right flight path.

Our current Air Force Chief of Staff, General Moseley, has articulated his top three priorities for 2006 very clearly, and I'd like to give you my perspective on those priorities and what they mean to our Air Force as we enter into a new year.

General Moseley's first priority is to win the War on Terrorism. At first glance, this global war may not seem like an air war, but think again. It is a war on all fronts – air, land, sea, space and cyberspace – and *you* are a major asset. We are fighting a battle for the hearts and minds of literally billions of people around the world – many of them in our own backyard ... the Asia-Pacific region. We are fighting an enemy that detests the principles we hold most dear.

Today, more than ever, the United States needs people like you representing the good of our country around the globe. Whether we are providing airlift, collecting intelligence, delivering humanitarian aid, providing expeditionary forces or simply

“Winning the War on Terrorism, taking care of our Airmen and modernizing our force. Important priorities, all of them — and necessary for our future success.”

— Gen. Paul Hester
Pacific Air Forces commander

doing our jobs at home base, wearing the uniform and representing our great nation has never been more important. Do it proudly and honorably ... the eyes of the world are on you!

General Moseley's second priority is to ensure we're taking care of our Airmen. This means making sure we have the right people with the right training in the right jobs. Yes, some painful adjustments are necessary as we shape the force to the congressionally-authorized numbers of officers and enlisted Airmen. We also have some overmanned career fields that will undergo some reductions while we increase our numbers in some of the most stressed AFSCs.

Again, we are involved in a long-term global war that will continue to tax our Airmen. We need to ensure we are organizing, training



and employing them as smartly as possible. Without a doubt, some of the changes are tough, but in the end, we will become a stronger and better Air Force.

General Moseley's third priority is recapitalization and modernization. The Quadrennial Defense Review results will come out in February — this will be the overarching directive of our future force structure. It likely won't contain many specifics (like numbers of aircraft), but it will form the backbone of our future budgets and force structure. The average age of our fleet is 23.5 years — and flying old airplanes is expensive.

We don't necessarily need to replace our aircraft one-for-one, but we do need to modernize. The Air Force leadership, using the QDR as a starting point, will carefully

prioritize capability needs to ensure we're getting “the most bang for the buck” as we recapitalize and modernize our aging equipment.

In that regard, the chief of staff is thinking in terms of three portfolios: the global strike task force (fighters and bombers), global mobility (airlift and refueling) and intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance (including space and cyberspace).

Pacific Air Forces will be busy in all these portfolios as we work to beddown new C-17s, F-22s and Global Hawks in the coming months and years. In fact, PACAF's C-17 era is just around the corner — our first jet will be at Hickam Feb. 8!

Winning the War on Terrorism, taking care of our Airmen and modernizing our force. Important priorities, all of them — and necessary for our future success.

The chief's priorities are also PACAF's priorities, and there is no better time than right now to begin the journey.

From my perspective, the chief's priorities make a perfect list of New Year's resolutions for the world's greatest Air Force!

My wife, Lynda, and I wish all of you and your families nothing but the best for 2006.

Mahalo for all you do, and happy new year!

Kunsan AB history spans six decades, three wars

By Dr. John Glover
8th Fighter Wing historian

Kunsan Air Base traces its opening to 1938 when occupying Japanese forces finish work on the airfield that later supported Zero fighter-interceptors.

As World War II drew to a close, the base played an important role in the training of Japanese bomber crews.

After WW II, Kunsan was left open to serve as the hub for U.S. efforts in building up the air defenses of the Republic of Korea. In 1949, the base was turned over to the newly formed Republic of Korea air force.

In June 1950, North Korean forces pushed rapidly southward, kicking off what would later be known as the Korean War and captured much of the Korean peninsula.

Although Kunsan was initially overrun by

Communist forces in July, it was recaptured less than three months later.

At the same time, the newly-designated 8th Fighter-Bomber Wing was operating from several locations in Korea and was the first wing to fly combat missions during the conflict. Flying an F-80 Shooting Star, 1st Lt. Robert Dewald was credited with the first-ever aircraft kill using a jet fighter.

From the Korean conflict until the Vietnam War, the wing flew eight different aircraft from five bases. In 1964, it re-located to George AFB, Calif., and transitioned to one of its trademark aircraft: the F-4C Phantom II.

It was in the F-4 the 8th Tactical Fighter Wing flew air-to-air missions against North Vietnamese MiGs, earning its trademark of distinction.

In 1967, aggressive teamwork during Operation BOLO caused Bob Hope to dub the wing

“the world's largest distributor of MiG parts.” Col. Robin Olds, 8th TFW commander, put it a bit more simply — he merely called the wing a “Wolf Pack.”

By 1974, after the unit relocated to Kunsan, the Wolf Pack had accounted for more aerial kills than any other wing in Vietnam. Today, the wing provides around-the-clock precision air-to-ground and air-to-air mission capabilities.

The 8th Fighter Wing traces its history to 1931 as the 8th Pursuit Group. During WW II, the group served in the Pacific Theater and earned two Distinguished Unit Citations. Twenty-four members of the group achieved Ace status and accounted for the destruction of 446 enemy aircraft.

The Wolf Pack stands as a proud, responsive and lethal defender of the Korean Peninsula — the most respected combat wing in the Air Force.



Air Force photo

ACTION LINE

The Action Line is a direct line to me. When you call, 782-2004, please leave your name, a phone number and a brief description of the problem. You can also send an e-mail to 8FW/CC.actionline@kunsan.af.mil.

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January 20, 2006



‘Defend the Base, Accept Follow-on Forces,
Take the Fight North’

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HOW TO REACH US: People with questions, comments, suggestions or submissions can contact the public affairs office at: 8th FW/PA, PSC 2, Box 2090, APO AP 96264-2090. We can also be reached by phone at 782-4705, by e-mail at 8FW/PA, WolfPack@kunsan.af.mil, or by fax at 782-7568.

PHONE NUMBERS TO USE

AAFES Customer Service	782-4426
Area Defense Council	782-4848
Base Exchange	782-4520
Chapel	782-4300
CES Customer Service	782-5318
Commissary Manager	782-4144
Civ. Personnel Office	782-4570
Education Office	782-5148
O'Malley Dining Facility	782-5160
Fitness Center	782-4026
Golf Course	782-5435
Housing Office	782-4088
Inspector General	782-4850
IDEA Office	782-4020
Law Enforcement Desk	782-4944
Legal Assistance	782-4283
Military Equal Opportunity	782-4055
Military Pay	782-5574
Military Personnel Flight	782-5276
Medical Patient Advocate	782-4014
Network Control Center	782-2666
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Joint KNP-SFS patrol helps keep Kunsan Airmen safe

By Airman 1st Class
Stephen Collier
Wolf Pack public affairs

The 8th Security Forces Squadron Town Patrol, together with elements of the Korean National Police, recently started to conduct patrols of Kunsan City areas popular with Wolf Pack members.

At the request of the KNP to help protect U.S. servicemembers, the town patrol actively patrols restricted areas and popular destinations of Kunsan City, said Master Sgt. Aaron Hascher, 8th SFS Town Patrol NCOIC.

“In the past, only the KNP patrolled Kunsan City, he said. “The KNP and the 8th SFS have been coordinating on this project for a few months now to implement it.”

Mr. Sim, Ch’ung Man, KNP detective, said Korean police forces asked for Town Patrol support in an effort to ensure the safety of base personnel.

“Most base troops are going to areas that are closer to populated areas,” the detective said. “This (patrol) is an opportunity to help improve our current relationship between the KNP and base security personnel. Kunsan City is safe to go around, but we wouldn’t recommend going to some areas alone in the middle of the night.”

The detective continued by saying the KNP didn’t want people getting in trouble with Korean police forces by trying to stay out past curfew – a violation of base community standards.

The Town Patrol began joint patrols of Kunsan City Dec. 9 in an effort to provide assistance to personnel who fall under the Status of Forces

Agreement, Sgt. Hascher said.

“If Town Patrol does encounter a curfew or wingman violator, the subject will be processed the same as anywhere else on the peninsula,” the Town Patrol NCOIC explained. “Servicemembers who violate curfew, a punitive order, are subject to administrative or Uniformed Code of Military Justice action.”

Wolf Pack members interested in learning more about off-limits areas and curfew hours can see 8th Fighter Wing Community Standards (paragraphs 2.3., 2.4., and 2.6) and USFK Regulation 190-2 (paragraphs 7 and B-6).

Additional information is listed on the base’s intranet Web site at <https://web.kunsan.af.mil/offlimits/offlimits.htm>.

The information can also be found at <http://www.korea.army.mil>.

DoD personnel face stricter rules on human trafficking

WASHINGTON – Harsher punishments for Defense Department personnel who participate in human trafficking or support the industry by patronizing prostitutes are part of a bill signed into law today by President Bush.

“Human trafficking is an offense against human dignity, a crime in which human beings, many of them teenagers and young children, are bought and sold and often sexually abused by violent criminals,” President Bush said at the White House before signing the bill. “Our nation is determined to fight and end this modern form of slavery.”

The Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2005 amends the military manual for courts-martial, making the punishment for using a prostitute the same as that for being a prostitute, said Mr. John Awtrey, director of law en-

forcement policy and support for the undersecretary of defense for personnel and readiness.

Under the new act, any servicemember convicted of patronizing a prostitute can receive a dishonorable discharge, forfeiture of all pay and allowances and one year of confinement.

Prostitution is being targeted because it is the main fuel for the human trafficking industry, Mr. Awtrey said. Human trafficking is the illegal practice of procuring human beings for unpaid work in physically abusive settings and locations from which they are not allowed to leave.

Whether people realize it or not, most women involved in prostitution are there against their will, he said, and supporting that industry – even by going to a strip club or bar that allows prostitution – supports the worldwide human trafficking industry.

“If you spend money there, you’re giving money to the traffickers, and traffickers are criminals,” he said.

Many people don’t understand the human trafficking industry, so DoD has established a new training program to clarify what it is and what the implications are of becoming involved, said Mr. Robert Wisher, DoD’s director of advanced distributive learning.

The overall goal of the training is to change people’s attitudes about prostitution and human trafficking and make them realize the victims side of the story, Mr. Wisher said.

“We change attitudes through gripping stories based on actual accounts of what the victims go through,” he said.

The training is mandatory for all servicemembers, DoD civilian employees and contractors who are going overseas, Mr. Wisher said. Later

this year, it will become mandatory for all military members and DoD civilians, he said.

DoD also is developing a separate training module for commanders about what to do when incidences of human trafficking are reported and a module for investigators about how to handle the reports, Mr. Wisher said.

Human trafficking became an important issue for DoD because of the many military units that are stationed overseas in countries where human trafficking is rampant, such as Korea, Mr. Awtrey said.

“Our primary focus is overseas because of the number of units and personnel that are in countries that are high-demand destinations for trafficked women in the sex exploitation industry,” he said. “We want to educate people on what it is so they know what to stay away from or what to report.” (AFPS)

Cultural Corner The Flag of South Korea

Understanding the flag

The four trigrams in the flag represent:



Did you know?

The symbolism of the flag comes from the Taoist philosophy of yin-yang. The flag has three parts: The white background, the red and blue circle in the center and four trigrams, one in each corner of the flag.

The white background symbolizes light, purity and peace.

The red and blue circle is called “Taegeuk,” the origin of all things in the universe; holding the two principles of yin-yang in perfect balance.

The blue (bottom half), represents hope and the concept of yin.

The red (top half) represents nobility and the concept of yang.

Together they stand for the creation of the truth of the universe and its development through the harmony of yin and yang. For more information, visit www.korea.net.

(Information courtesy of the Korean Overseas Information Service.)

PRIDE OF THE PACK

Tech. Sgt. Nancy Windham

Unit: 8th Fighter Wing legal office

Duties: NCOIC of claims

Hometown: Phoenix, Ariz.

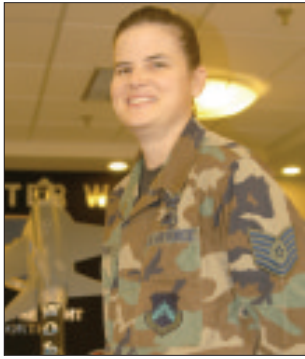
Hobbies: Golfing, fishing, camping and cooking

Follow on: Nellis AFB, Nev.

Favorite music: Country

Last good movie: “Chicken Little” because it was the first movie I took my twins to see.

Best thing you’ve done here: Becoming involved with the Kunsan chapel program.



“Sgt. Windham has been the driving force behind recent claims office successes to include recouping over \$3,000 from negligent carriers and ensured 100 percent of all claims were processed in two days, dramatically exceeding the Air Force goal of 10 days.

While performing her normal duties, Sgt. Windham was also hand-picked as the point of contact for the upcoming unit compliance inspection. Her work has put the legal office three months ahead of schedule.

Sgt. Windham also submerges herself in the community by volunteering her off-duty time at the base chapel by helping prepare food for Wolf Pack members and locals.”

— Lt. Col. David Snyder
8th Fighter Wing staff judge advocate

Kunsan IPE wear



Air Force
conventional uniform



Air Force security
forces interceptor
uniform



Army interceptor
uniform



Individual preparation checklist

- ☒ BDU sleeves rolled down

☒ Soft cloth BDU cap

☒ Helmet (properly marked on front and back)

☒ Flak vest (properly marked with “USAF, rank, first and last name; see photo below)

☒ Web belt

☒ Canteen filled with water

☒ Gas mask (ensure inspection is complete and annotated on the DD Form 1574)

☒ Mask fit testing evaluation sheet (contact bioenvironmental at 782-4670)

☒ MCU-2A/P, cleaning procedure card

☒ Chemical suit (marked properly with M-9 paper)

☒ Chemical gloves and glove inserts

☒ Chemical boots

☒ Eyeglass inserts
- ☒ Government ID card and government drivers license (DD Form 2293)

☒ Line badge (AF Form 1199A)

☒ Airman’s Manual (AFMAN 10-100)

☒ Kunsan supplement to AFMAN 10-100

☒ Dog tags (two each, worn around the neck)

☒ Cold weather gear (as required)

☒ Rain gear

☒ Reflective belt

☒ Flashlight with fresh batteries

☒ Light sticks (as required)

☒ M-8 paper

☒ M-291 decon packets (6 each)

☒ M-295 decon kits (4 each)

☒ 2-pam chloride/atropine (when issued)

☒ Cipro tablets (when issued)



Helmet — Mark front and back of helmet with “USAF, rank and first and last name.”

Flak Vest — Mark front of vest vertically with “USAF, rank and first and last name.”

Interceptor Vest — Same information ran horizontally across upper right chest unless gear obstructs view. Can be worn vertically down front as well.

CORRECT
WAY TO
MARK
HELMET
AND FLAK
VEST



TOP 10 IPE
VIOLATIONS

- ‘John Wayne’ — Helmet chin strap dangling

‘Gomer Pyle’ — unit cap under helmet

‘Sad Sack’ — Web belt riding below flak vest

‘See No Evil’ — No personal flashlight

‘Lawrence of Arabia’ — No water in canteen

‘Snoopy’ — No dog tags

‘Road Kill’ — No reflective belt (exercise only)

‘General Custer’ — No Airman’s Manual

‘Johnny Ringo’ — Gas mask carrier unsecure



MOPP LEVEL	MOPP 0	MOPP 1	MOPP 2	MOPP 3	MOPP 4
FIELD GEAR	WORN	WORN	WORN	WORN	WORN
JLIST	CARRIED	WORN	WORN	WORN	WORN
FOOTWEAR	CARRIED	CARRIED	WORN	WORN	WORN
MASK/HOOD	CARRIED	CARRIED	CARRIED	WORN	WORN
GLOVES/INSERTS	CARRIED	CARRIED	CARRIED	CARRIED	WORN

ALARM SIGNAL RESPONSE PROCEDURES			
ALARM	IF YOU	IT MEANS	ACTIONS
GREEN	HEAR: "ALARM GREEN" (GIANT VOICE) SEE: GREEN FLAGS	ATTACK IS NOT PROBABLE	♦MOPP 0 or directed ♦Normal wartime condition ♦Resume operations ♦Continue recovery action
YELLOW	HEAR: "ALARM YELLOW" SEE: YELLOW FLAGS	ATTACK IS PROBABLE IN LESS THAN 30 MINUTES	♦MOPP 2 or directed ♦Protect and cover assets ♦Go to protective shelter or seek best protection with overhead cover
BLUE	HEAR: "ALARM BLUE, SIREN (WAVERING TONE) SEE: BLUE FLAG	ATTACK BY AIR OR MISSILE IS IMMINENT OR IN PROGRESS	♦Seek immediate protection with overhead cover ♦MOPP 4 or as directed ♦Report observed attacks
	HEAR: GROUND ATTACK BUGLE (CALL-TO-ARMS) SEE: BLUE FLAG AIRCRAFT ATTACK	ATTACK BY GROUND FORCES IS IMMINENT OR IN PROGRESS	♦Take immediate cover ♦MOPP 4 or as directed ♦Defend self and position ♦Report activity
BLACK	HEAR: "ALARM BLACK" SIREN (STEADY TONE) SEE: BLACK FLAGS	ATTACK IS OVER AND NBC CONTAMINATION AND/OR UXO HAZARDS ARE SUSPECTED OR PRESENT	♦MOPP 4 or as directed ♦Perform self-aid/buddy care ♦Remain under overhead cover or within shelter until otherwise directed
BUGLE CALL	GROUND ATTACK IN PROGRESS	IF IN AFFECTED SECTOR, TAKE COVER IMMEDIATELY, REMAIN VIGILANT, PROTECT RESOURCES	♦Wear MOPP as directed ♦Remain under overhead cover or within shelter until further notice

10/24 RULE

Phase 1 - When personnel are working with contaminated equipment, they will be in MOPP 4 when within 10 feet of the asset for the first 24 hours after the attack.

Phase 2 - After the first 24 hours following an attack, MOPP 4 requirements withing 10-foot radius is terminated. Personnel should continue to handle assets with gloves, regardless of time after attack.

Apply the 10/24 rule when working with:

Glass - windows, vehicle windshields

Stainless Steel - tools, unpainted bumpers, door handles, steel buildings

CONTAMINATED


MOPP 4 (within 10 feet)

Date of Attack: _____

Time of Attack: _____


USING TRANSITION POINTS


HIGHER MOPP TO A LOWER MOPP



STEP 1: Upon approaching a transition point, check M9 tape on the ground crew ensemble for contamination.

STEP 2a: If contamination is found, use M291 or M295 kit to decontaminate any liquid contamination on the ground crew ensemble or equipment, and proceed to the nearest contamination control area or collective protection system facility.






STEP 2b: If contamination is not found, process through the boot and glove wash stations. Use the bleach first, then the water.

STEP 3: Proceed through zone transition points to destination using paved surfaces.

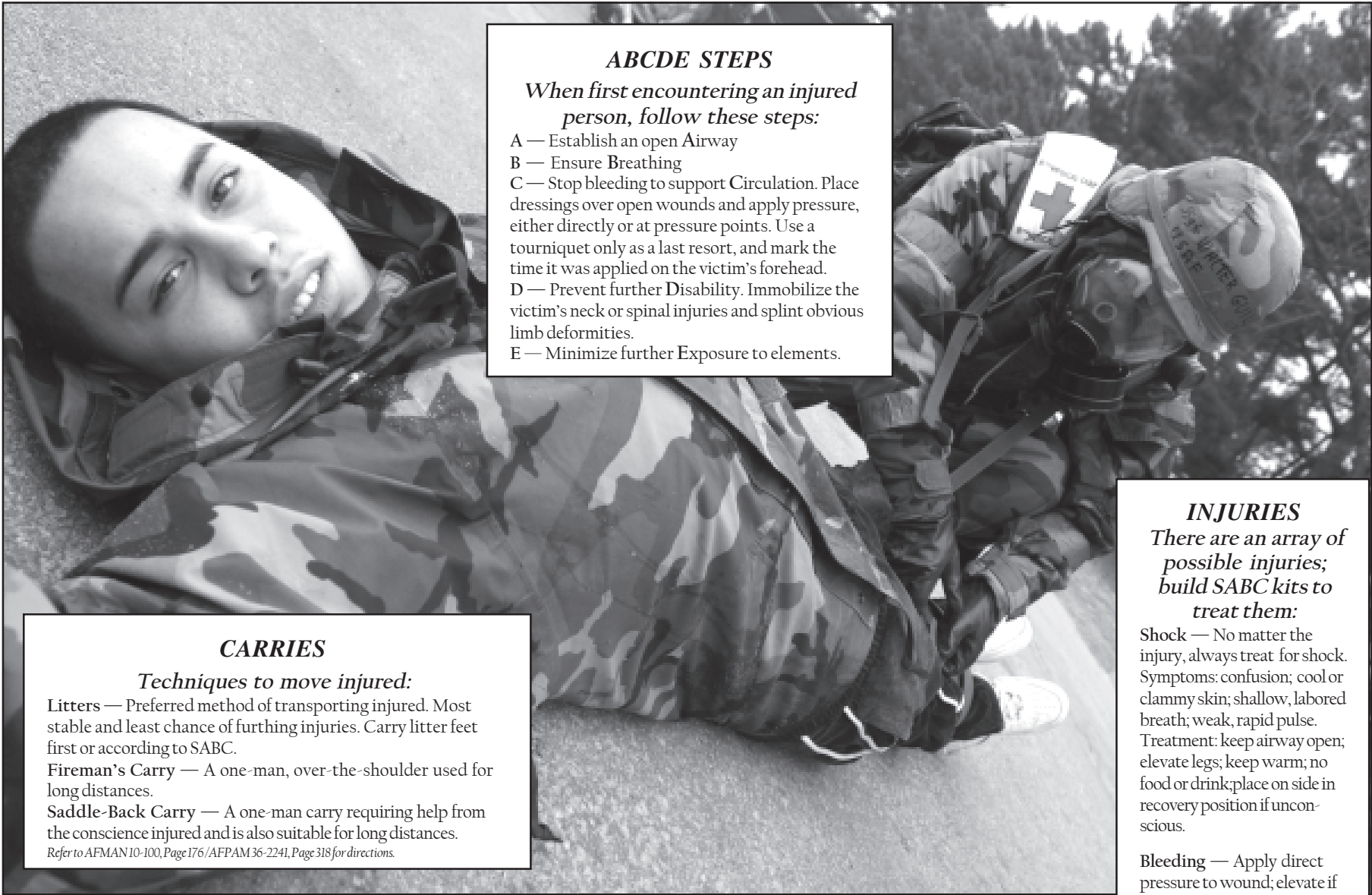
LOWER MOPP TO A HIGHER MOPP

STEP 1: Approach the transition point and read what MOPP level you're about to enter.

STEP 2: Assume the proper equipment configuration for the higher MOPP level.



Survivablity — Self Aid Buddy Care



ABCDE STEPS
When first encountering an injured person, follow these steps:

A — Establish an open Airway
B — Ensure Breathing
C — Stop bleeding to support Circulation. Place dressings over open wounds and apply pressure, either directly or at pressure points. Use a tourniquet only as a last resort, and mark the time it was applied on the victim's forehead.
D — Prevent further Disability. Immobilize the victim's neck or spinal injuries and splint obvious limb deformities.
E — Minimize further Exposure to elements.

CARRIES
Techniques to move injured:

Litters — Preferred method of transporting injured. Most stable and least chance of furthing injuries. Carry litter feet first or according to SABC.

Fireman's Carry — A one-man, over-the-shoulder used for long distances.

Saddle-Back Carry — A one-man carry requiring help from the conscience injured and is also suitable for long distances.

Refer to AFMAN 10-100, Page 176/AFPM 36-2241, Page 318 for directions.

INJURIES
There are an array of possible injuries; build SABC kits to treat them:

Shock — No matter the injury, always treat for shock. Symptoms: confusion; cool or clammy skin; shallow, labored breath; weak, rapid pulse. Treatment: keep airway open; elevate legs; keep warm; no food or drink; place on side in recovery position if uncon-sciuous.

Bleeding — Apply direct pressure to wound; elevate if no fractures; use pressure points to control excessive bleeding; add new dressings over old dressings; apply tourniquet as last result to save limb or life. Consult AFMAN 10-100, Page 179 for application.

Eye injuries — Dress around impaled objects; don't remove object; bandage both eyes to prevent further injury.

Abdominal wound — If organs are outside body, place them on top of abdomen not back inside the body; apply dressing; bend knees to relieve pressure.

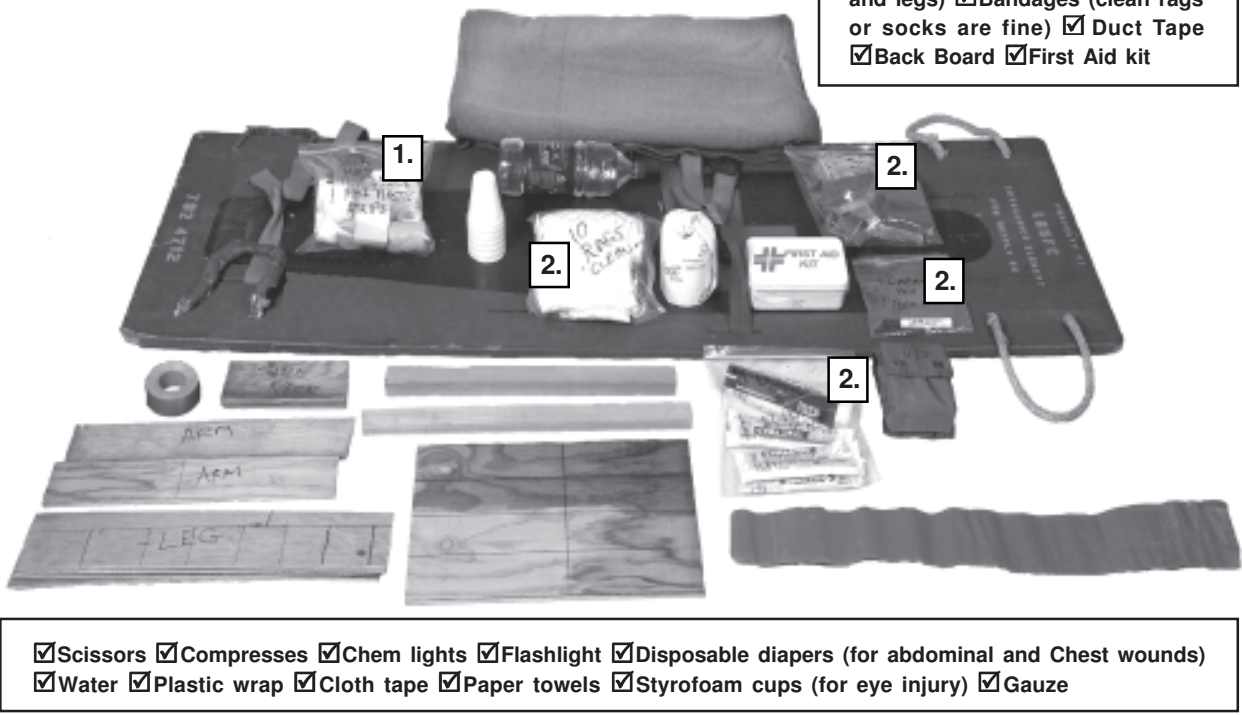
Chest wounds — Symptoms: sucking noise from chest, frothy red blood from wound. Treatment: find entry/exit wound; cover holes with airtight seal; tape three sides, leaving bottom open; position victim for easiest breathing.

Fractures — Symptoms: deformity, bruising, swelling or tenderness. Treatment: Don't straighten limb; remove clothing from injured area; splint injury as it lies if possible; splint joints above and below injury; remove rings from fingers if possible; check pulse below injury area to determine if blood flow is restricted.

Spinal/neck/head injuries — Symptoms: lack of feeling/control below the neck; drainage from ear, nose or mouth. Treatment: immobilize head and neck. When moving injured, move body, head and neck as one.

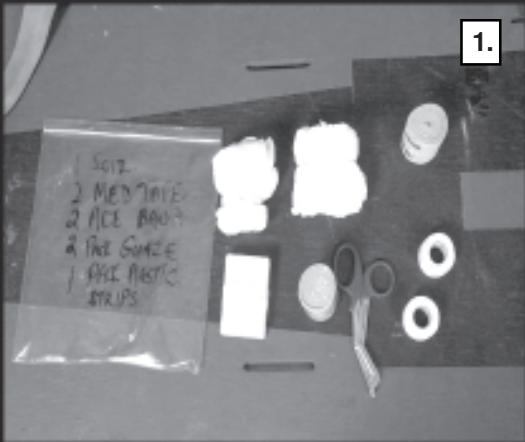
SABC PREPLANNED KITS

Use these checklists to build a SABC Kit



☒ Splints (varying sizes for arms and legs) ☒ Bandages (clean rags or socks are fine) ☒ Duct Tape ☒ Back Board ☒ First Aid kit

☒ Scissors ☒ Compresses ☒ Chem lights ☒ Flashlight ☒ Disposable diapers (for abdominal and Chest wounds) ☒ Water ☒ Plastic wrap ☒ Cloth tape ☒ Paper towels ☒ Styrofoam cups (for eye injury) ☒ Gauze



Preassembled SABC kits can enhance Wolf Pack members' ability to treat an assortment of possible injuries.

Photos by Staff Sgt. Alan Port

The one-two punch: auto-injectors ... yellow first, then gray

In order to survive during a chemical attack, it's important to recognize the chemical nerve agents and know what to do during an attack. Immediate injection of atropine shots from a Mark 1 kit could be the difference between a lost or saved life.

There are several symptoms that would be present to alert Wolf Pack members of a chemical attack.

These symptoms could be mild or severe, but regardless of which, the auto-injectors should be used during the first noticeable symptoms of an attack.

The atropine auto-injectors should be used one immediately after another: yellow first then gray. The caps should be labeled for easy recognition.

Once the cap is removed, the injector is pressed into the thigh until the needle is triggered. It should be held in place for 10 seconds.

If mild symptoms persist after 10 to 15 minutes then a buddy should administer a second kit. During cases of severe symptoms, all three Mark 1 kits should be administered immediately.



Store auto-injectors inside gas mask carrier. Use the needle to pin used auto-injectors onto exterior of JLIST suit.



There are two target areas for the two-step auto-injectors, either the lateral thigh muscle or the upper buttocks area.

Signs of nerve agent exposure

Mild symptoms

- ♦ Difficulty seeing, watery eyes and runny nose
- ♦ Tightness in chest
- ♦ Sudden drooling or headache
- ♦ Localized clammy skin, sweating

and muscular twitching

- ♦ Stomach cramps and nausea

Severe Symptoms

- ♦ Convulsions
- ♦ Muscle twitching and weakness
- ♦ Vomiting, urination and defecation

- ♦ Wheezing, coughing or difficulty breathing
- ♦ Respiratory failure
- ♦ Pinpoint pupils, red eyes and tearing
- ♦ Strange, confused behavior

Find it , mark it, leave it:

Use the 'four Rs' to recognize UXOs

1. RECOGNIZE

- Identify the UXO as a hazard
- Remember features:
 - Size
 - Shape
 - Color
 - Condition.. is it intact, broke an or leaking?

that can be quickly and easily moved

- Evacuation personnel are there to help. Direct them where to go and what to do. Someone has to take charge.

■ Retreat the same way you entered. This is especially important when you have Class C and D UXOs.

2. RECORD:

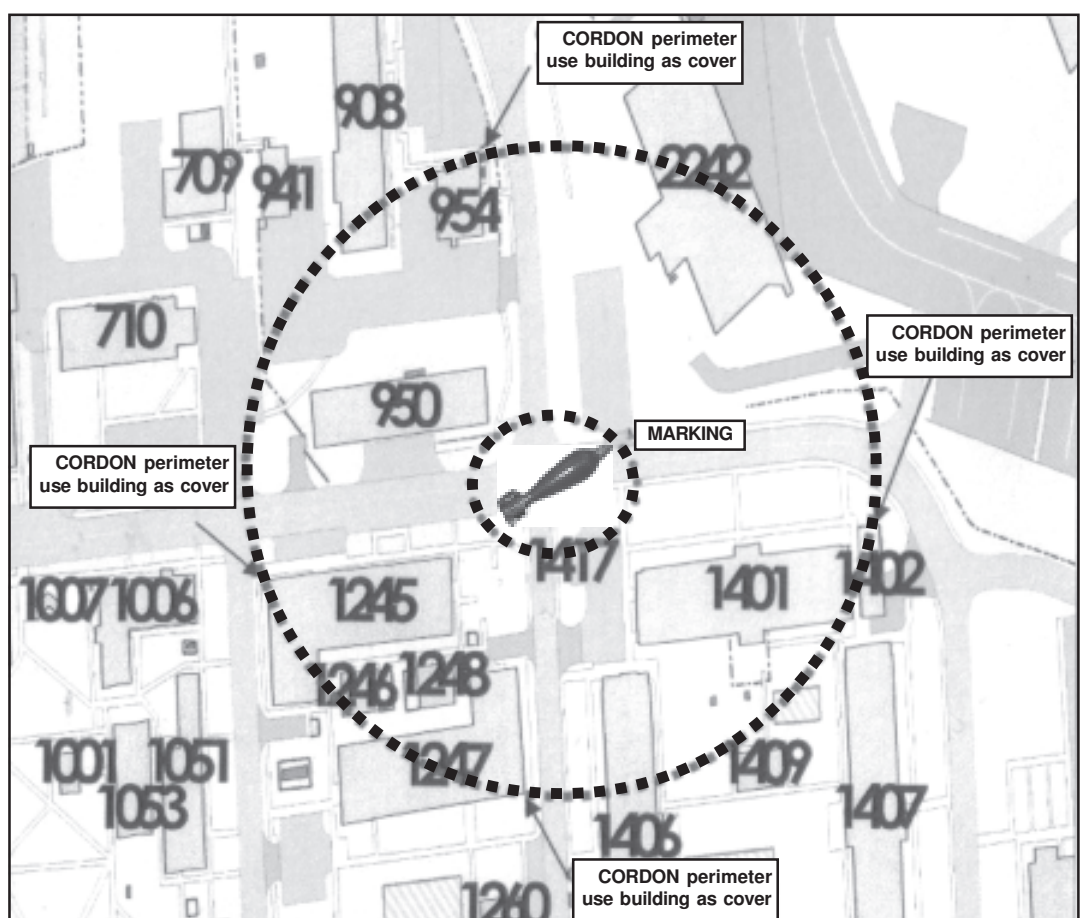
- No need to get closer ... mark the area with whatever you can find. Flagging ribbon, cone, garbage cans, bicycles etc...
- If you can move it, you can use it. Use your imagination.
- Don't move anything that is on or near a UXO.

4. REPORT:

- Report findings to your unit control center.
- Don't transmit a radio within 25 feet (100 feet for a vehicle mounted radio).
- Provide details. Be descriptive. Use the Airman's Manual critical information checklists numbers two through seven.
- Report location: Use landmarks, grid coordinates or building numbers

3. RETREAT:

- Evacuate all personnel and equipment/vehicles



- ♦ Block roads around cordon perimeter.
- ♦ Use buildings for personnel protection.
- ♦ Break cover to keep others from entering cordon perimeter, then immediately return to cover for safety.
- ♦ Use evacuating personnel to help establish and hold the cordon.

UXO procedures: Mark and evacuate (See Pages 128-131 or the Airman's Manual)

■ **Marking:** An expedient way to keep unsuspecting personnel from approaching the UXO.

-After marking has been accomplished, evacuate and retreat to the proper distance.

■ **Evacuation** is based on the size (diam-

eter) of the UXO (see below)

Up to five feet = 300 feet; five to 10 feet = 500 feet; 10 to 20 feet = 1,000 feet; more than 20 feet = 1,500 feet. These distances are for blast protection only.

The fragmentation will go considerably

farther (an eight-inch diameter bomb has an evacuation distance of 500 feet. However, the fragmentation can travel in excess of 3,000 feet.

If you see a UXO, TAKE COVER!

During contingencies, troops follow rules known as the Law of Armed Conflict. These rules govern everything from what targets can be bombed to the treatment of prisoners of war. It's important for troops to follow these rules and report any violations they witness.

LOAC violations are criminal acts. Like any other crime, troops must do everything within reason to keep them from happening. If they do occur, immediately report each possible LOAC violation, regardless of who committed it.

Reporting a possible violation as soon as possible is a rule that applies to every military member, regardless of his or her rank, organization or duty.

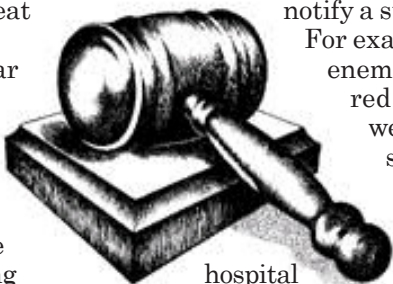
It also doesn't matter who is committing the offense, even if Americans are violating LOAC, it

must be reported.

Failing to report a LOAC violation is also a violation. It also brings with it other problems. If a troop watches one of his friends mistreat an enemy prisoner of war and stands by doing nothing, an investigation could determine the troop watching was complicit in the crime. It could look like the troop was supporting his friends.

In that scenario, the troop who just stands by and watches the violation could end up in as much trouble as their colleagues.

Regardless of this possibility, just failing to report LOAC violations is punishable under the Uniform Code of Military Justice. Even a single failure can result in a



court-martial conviction, a punitive discharge and confinement for two years.

To report any possible enemy LOAC violations, the first thing to do is notify a supervisor.

For example, if the enemy painted a red cross on a weapons storage facility to make it look like a

hospital, be able to provide as much information as possible. Troops can tell their supervisor details such as when they saw the facility, where it was and if the facility was active while complying with all classified safeguards when relaying the information.

A tougher situation occurs if troops witness American forces committing a LOAC violation. If a commanding officer ordered

an NCO to beat an enemy prisoner of war, this is a violation that must be reported.

The first step is to try to prevent the misconduct. As reporting the crime through the chain of command may not be a realistic option, report the violation to security forces, the office of special investigations, the inspector general, a judge advocate or a chaplain as soon as possible.

When reporting the offense to chaplains, remember to tell them it's OK to release the information.

Always keep in mind no one can ever be ordered to commit a crime. Following the principles of LOAC will help all U.S. servicemembers do the right thing while also helping to hold violators fully accountable.

Courtesy of the 8th Fighter Wing Legal Office

COMMON LOAC VIOLATIONS

☐ Use of chemical weapons

☐ Deliberate attacks on medical facilities

☐ Misuse of the Red Cross or Red Crescent

☐ Maltreatment of enemy prisoners of war or detainees

☐ Deliberately attacking civilians

☐ Firing on neutral aircraft, vehicles, ships or personnel

☐ Willful and improper use of protected buildings

☐ Plunder or pillage of public or private property

☐ Intentional use of civilian clothing or enemy uniforms to conceal military identity during combat

Courtesy of the 8th Fighter Wing Legal Office

LOAC addresses treatment of prisoners of war

Basic principle

The Law of Armed Conflict governs the treatment of captured soldiers. These laws make common sense — particularly if seen from the perspective of retribution. In any given conflict, our country or allies may have soldiers captured by the enemy. If we treat enemy prisoners properly, our own captured troops should be treated properly in return.

Who are EPWs?

Only combatants (and some civilians accompanying a military force) are entitled to EPW status and its special protections under the Law of Armed Conflict. Our country has a policy of extending LOAC EPW protections to all captured people until their combatant status is determined. Medical personnel and chaplains are not combatants. This means they cannot properly be made prisoners. Instead, if they are captured, they are “retained” only so long as required to care for their troops. They are to be released as soon as possible - not until the end of conflict.

EPW protections

Use separate accommodations and house EPWs away from the battle whenever possible. EPW camps are not legal targets and should be clearly marked with a “PW” or “PG” to alert everyone of their non-target status. A separate camp keeps EPWs from being used as shields for warfighting equipment and structures.

Safety and security

EPWs should be treated humanely. Handcuffs and blindfolds may be used when collecting and transporting EPWs, but should be removed when the EPWs are secure. We are responsible for the safety and security of captured enemy soldiers and detained civilians. Violence, intimidation, threats and torture should not be used to gain information, push propaganda or for any other reasons. EPWs are only required to give their name, rank, date of birth and serial number during interrogations, which are usually conducted by OSI agents.

Basic human rights

POWs are entitled to food, clothing and shelter. They may keep wedding rings, family



An Airman escorts an opposing forces prisoner of war to a EPW camp during an exercise. Handcuffs and blindfolds may be used when collecting and transporting EPWs, but should be removed when the EPWs are secure.

photographs and other personal property. Military items may be confiscated, including maps, mission plans and weapons.

Equal medical care

All wounded soldiers must receive medical attention based on the severity of their wounds, not their nationality. This may lead to a case where an enemy soldier is treated before an allied soldier. Civilized nations have agreed that saving lives takes precedence over national allegiances. This equality of treatment applies to both newly-captured soldiers and long-term EPWs.

Limited work

EPWs can be required to work. The work, though, should not be dangerous or aid the war effort. This makes sense, given the need to protect EPWs and the poor workmanship to be expected from captured soldiers.

Camp discipline

EPWs are required to follow standards of discipline. A EPW can be punished for breaking a camp rule. EPWs can even be court-martialed, but they are entitled to a fair trial and due process rights. These rights include an interpreter to explain the charges against them and assist in the proceedings.

Code of Conduct

Article I

I am an American, fighting in the forces which guard my country and our way of life. I am prepared to give my life in their defense.

Article II

I will never surrender of my own free will. If in command, I will never surrender the members of my command while they still have the means to resist.

Article III

If I am captured, I will continue to resist by all means available. I will make every effort to escape and to aid others to escape. I will accept neither parole nor special favors from the enemy.

Article IV

If I become a prisoner of war, I will keep faith with my fellow prisoners. I will give no information or take part in any action which might be harmful to my comrades. If I am senior, I will take command. If not, I will obey the lawful orders of those appointed over me and will back them up in every way.

Article V

When questioned, should I become a prisoner of war, I am required to give name, rank, service number, and date of birth. I will evade answering further questions to the utmost of my ability. I will make no oral or written statements disloyal to my country and its allies or harmful to their cause.

Article VI

I will never forget that I am an American, fighting for freedom, responsible for my actions, and dedicated to the principles which made my country free. I will trust in my God and in the United States of America.

Four pillars of LOAC:	Discrimination	Necessity
	Proportionality	Chivalry/Humanity

8th Services Squadron exercise hours

JAN 06' PENCERE	Saturday	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
Hours of Operation	21-Jan	22-Jan	23-Jan	24-Jan	25-Jan	26-Jan	27-Jan	28-Jan
		PLAY	PLAY	PLAY	PLAY	PLAY	PLAY	
8th SERVICES SQUADRON	24/7 Ops	CERE	CERE	CERE	CERE	CERE	CERE	24/7 Ops
Community Center								
Front Desk	24 Hours	24 Hours	24 Hours	24 Hours	24 Hours	24 Hours	24 Hours	24 Hours
Wolf Pack Wheels	OPEN	OPEN	OPEN	OPEN	OPEN	OPEN	OPEN	OPEN
Sharp Travel	1000-1400	1000-1400	1000-1400	CLOSED	1000-1400	CLOSED	CLOSED	1000-1400
Entertainment Areas	OPEN	Closed at 1800	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	ENDEX/1800	OPEN
Wolf Pack Café	24 Hours	Closed at 1800	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	ENDEX/1800	24 Hours
Skills Development	1000-1800	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	1000-1800
Wood Hobby	1000-1800	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	1000-1800
Outdoor Recreation	1000-1800	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	1000-1800
Library	0930-2130	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	0930-2130
O'Malley Dining Facility								
Breakfast	N/A	CLOSED	0430-0930	0430-0930	0430-0930	0430-0930	0430-0930	N/A
Lunch	N/A	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	N/A
Dinner	1600-1830	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	1600-1830
Midnight	2230-0030	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	2230-0030
Brunch	0700-1300	0700-1300	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	0700-1300
Supper	N/A	1630-2130	1630-2130	1630-2130	1630-2130	1630-2130	1630-2130	N/A
C-Pad Dining Facility	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED
Golf Course	0630-Dusk	0630 - 1800	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	0630-Dusk
Korean Garden	0900-2100	0900-2100	0900-2100	0900-2100	0900-2100	0900-2100	0900-2100	0900-2100
Mulligan's Pub	0900-2100	0900-2100	0900-2100	0900-2100	0900-2100	0900-2100	0900-2100	0900-2100
Lodging	24 Hours	24 Hours	24 Hours	24 Hours	24 Hours	24 Hours	24 Hours	24 Hours
Linen Exchange	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED
Cable TV	1000-1800	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	1000-1800
Fitness Center	24 Hours	Closed at 2100	1400-2100	1400-2100	1400-2100	1400-2100	1400 (24hrs)	24 Hours
Bowling Center	1100-0100	1100-2300	1100 - 2300	1100 - 2300	1100 - 2300	1100 - 2300	1100 - 2300	1100-0100
Loring Club								
Office	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED
Cashier's Cage	1000-2200	1000-2200	1000-2200	1000-2200	1000-2200	1000-2200	1000-2200	1000-2200
Lunch	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED
Brunch	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED
Dinner	1730-2030	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	1730-2030
Enlisted Lounge	1400-0200	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	1400-0200
Officers' Lounge	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED
Game Room	1000-2200	1000-2200	1000-2200	1000-2200	1000-2200	1000-2200	1000-2200	1000-2200
COMMISSARY	1000-1800	Closed at 1700	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	1000-1800
AAFES								
Office	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	Open at 1800	CLOSED
Main Store	0900-2200	Closed at 1600	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	Open at 1800	0900-2200
Military Clothing Sales	1000-1600	Closed at 1600	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	1000-1600
Filling Station	0900-1800	Closed at 1600	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	0900-1800
Flight Line Snack Bar	CLOSED	Closed at 1600	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED
Vending	CLOSED	Closed at 1600	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED
Barber Shop	1000-2000	Closed at 1600	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	1000-2000
Beauty Shop	1000-2000	Closed at 1600	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	1000-2000
Anthony's Pizza	1000-2200	Closed at 1600	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	Open at 1800	1000-2200
Burger King	0630-2200	Closed at 1600	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	Open at 1800	0630-2200
Taco Bell	1000-2200	Closed at 1600	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	Open at 1800	1000-2200
Baskins/Robbins	1000-2200	Closed at 1600	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	Open at 1800	1000-2200
Robin Hood	1000-2200	Closed at 1600	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	Open at 1800	1000-2200
Popeye's	1000-2200	Closed at 1600	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	Open at 1800	1000-2200
Theater	1900/2130	Closed at 1600	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	1900/2130
Photo Shop	1000-1900	Closed at 1600	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	1000-1900
Bicycle Shop	1000-1730	Closed at 1600	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	1000-1730
TV Repair Shop	1000-1730	Closed at 1600	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	1000-1730
Laundry/Dry Cleaning	1000-1600	Closed at 1600	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	1000-1600
Cyber Café	1000-2400	Closed at 1600	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	1000-2400
Surf Shop	1000-2400	Closed at 1600	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	1000-2400
Taxi Service	0600-0230	Closed at 1600	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	Open at 1800	0600-0230
AVIS Car Rental	1000-1900	Closed at 1600	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	1000-1900
New Car Sales	1000-1900	Closed at 1600	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	1000-1900
Flower Shop	1000-1900	Closed at 1600	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	1000-1900
Shoe Repair Shop	1000-1900	Closed at 1600	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	1000-1900
Laundromat	24 Hours	24 Hours	24 Hours	24 Hours	24 Hours	24 Hours	24 Hours	24 Hours



Size	Number of people and vehicles seen or size of an object
Activity	Description of enemy activity (assaulting, fleeing, observing)
Location	Where enemy was sighted (grid coordinates or reference point)
Unit	Distinctive signs, symbols or identification on people, vehicles, aircraft or weapons (numbers, patches or clothing type)
Time	Time activity was observed
Equipment	Equipment and vehicles associated with enemy activity

Source: Air Force Manual 10-100, page 95

To report enemy forces, be sure to S-A-L-U-T-E

The S-A-L-U-T-E report remains the quickest, most efficient way to report enemy ground attacks up the chain of command, according to base readiness officials.

The acronym, which represents the size, activity, location, unit, time and equipment of enemy forces, is a handy way to remind service members to be as thorough as possible when reporting possible hostile ground forces.

An example of a S-A-L-U-T-E report may should sound something like, “Six enemy soldiers, running away from the command post, heading toward the flightline. Uniforms are solid green fatigues, possibly SOF forces.

Time was 0235 hours. Equipment in-

cludes AK-47 assault rifles, backpacks and gas masks being carried.”

Use the fastest means necessary or possible to upchannel the urgent information.

If the report needs to get to the commander immediately, use any means available, including the following methods:

- ♦ **Messenger** – Most secure method but also the most time consuming
- ♦ **Wire or telephone** – More secure than radios but they’re not as mobile and may be monitored by enemy forces
- ♦ **Radio** – Fast and mobile but the least secure. However, secure radios lessen the possibility of monitoring. Use over an open net when possible.

The ultimate showdown ...



VS.



Kunsan takes down Osan twice to dominate long-time rivalry



“It’s hard to beat anyone in their own house. Kunsan earned the wins.”

Tony Jones
Mustangs coach



Photo by Senior Airman Joshua Garcia
Wolf Pack guards Charles Salter (left) and Otis Booker (right) work to strip the ball from Mustand forward Darrin Davis. The Wolf Pack beat out the Osan Mustangs Saturday 78-72 and on Sunday with a score of 82-71.



“We’re a Wolf Pack ... when you smell blood, that’s when you ambush.”

Bonnie Daye
Wolf Pack coach



Photo by Airman 1st Class Stephen Collier
Mustangs forward Tarrance Garner brushes past Wolf Pack guard Jacoby Jenkins for a layup.

Pack beats Mustangs 78-72 in day one

By Airman 1st Class Stephen Collier
Wolf Pack public affairs

After suffering a hard defeat at Osan, the Wolf Pack pounced back, taking down the Mustangs in back-to-back games Saturday and Sunday at the fitness center.

The score stayed tight throughout game one with powerful defenses vying for the ball. Mustangs Coach Tony Jones said the strength of Kunsan’s guards helped turn the balance of the game.

“Kunsan started at the beginning by getting inside, taking the defensive rebounds away from us,”

he said. “This was a tough battle.”

Although Osan adapted to the Wolf Pack’s signature lightning offensive drives, Coach Bonnie Daye said the Mustangs halted the team’s plan with their zone defense.

“When they play zone, it takes the fire out of our game,” Coach Daye said. “We need to think about that more.”

The game was neck and neck until an end-of-game breakaway from the Pack to help them take the game 78-72.

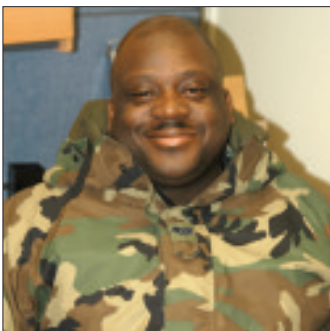
The Wolf Pack took game two on Sunday 81-72.



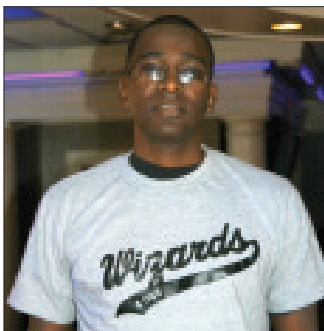
Photo by Airman 1st Class Stephen Collier
Wolf Pack power forward Charles Salter loses his grip on the ball Saturday. The Wolf Pack beat out the Mustangs 78-72 the same day.

IN THE TRENCHES ...

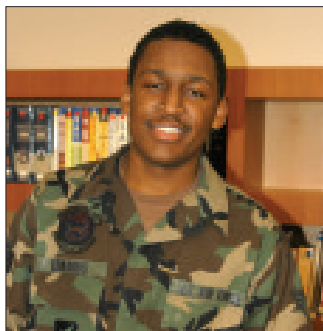
Who are you rooting for to be in the Super Bowl?



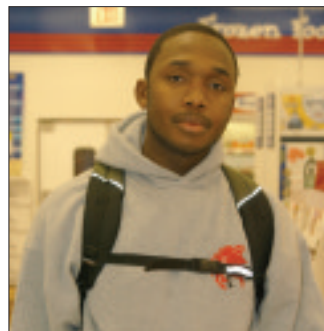
Staff Sgt. Jeffrey Graham
“Dallas Cowboys.”



Senior Master Sgt. Lemuel McCullum
“The Pittsburgh Steelers. They’re going to beat Denver by seven.”



Senior Airman Renado Edwards
“The Cowboys all day. Bill Parcels for president!”



Staff Sgt. Lee Sinclair
“I think the Carolina Panthers are going to make it to the Super Bowl.”



Senior Airman John Basilio
“Carolina Panthers.”